CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT/Frequent Flyer Miles

SUBJECT: Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 . . . S. 2. Grassley motion to table the Glenn amendment No. 13 to the Ford/Feingold amendment No. 4, as amended.

ACTION: MOTION TO TABLE AGREED TO, 54-46

SYNOPSIS: Pertinent votes on this legislation include Nos. 2-9, 11, and 13-14.

As introduced, S. 2, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, will extend 11 civil rights and labor laws to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the instrumentalities of Congress.

The Glenn second-degree perfecting amendment to the Ford/Feingold amendment, as amended (see vote No. 6), would apply the requirements of section 6008 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 to the Legislative Branch, except that the duties of the Administrator of General Services under that section would be exercised by the Rules Committee of the Senate, the Committee on House Oversight of the House, and the heads of each legislative instrumentality, for the Senate, the House, and each legislative instrumentality, respectively. (Section 6008 requires Federal agencies to promote the use of frequent traveler programs for official travel, to use the awards accrued under those programs only for additional official travel, and to report to Congress on efforts to promote the use of frequent traveler programs). The amendment would enact this requirement as an exercise of the rulemaking power of each House, with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change its rules. (The amendment would undo vote No. 6, making the underlying amendment again applicable to the House of Representatives).

The Ford/Feingold amendment, as amended, would codify the existing policy under Senate rules that prohibits the conversion to personal use of frequent flyer miles accrued by Senators, Senate staff, and Senate employees while on official legislative business. Frequent flyer miles accrued would go to the office for which the travel was performed.

During debate, Senator Grassley moved to table the Glenn amendment. The motion to table is not debatable; however, some debate preceded the making of the motion. Generally, those favoring the motion to table opposed the amendment; those opposing the motion to table favored the amendment.

NOTE: Following the tabling of the Glenn amendment, the Ford/Feingold amendment, as amended, was adopted by voice vote.

(See other side)

	YEAS (54)			NAYS (45)			NOT VOTING (1)	
Republicans Democrats		Republicans	De	mocrats	Republicans	Democrats (1)		
	(53 or 100%) (1 or 2%)		(0 or 0%)	(45 or 98%)			(0)	
Abraham Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brown Burns Chafee Coats Cochran Cohen Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Dole Domenici Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hatch Hatfield Helms	Hutchison Inhofe Jeffords Kassebaum Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Packwood Pressler Roth Santorum Shelby Simpson Smith Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Lieberman		Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Bradley Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Campbell Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Exon Feingold Feinstein Ford Glenn Graham Harkin	Heflin Hollings Inouye Johnston Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Lautenberg Leahy Levin Mikulski Moseley-Braun Moynihan Murray Nunn Pell Pryor Reid Robb Sarbanes Simon Wellstone	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	ily Absent inced Yea inced Nay Yea	

VOTE NO. 10 JANUARY 10, 1995

Those favoring the motion to table contended:

Rewording a proposal in a way that fails to change the effect of that proposal is unlikely to have any any influence on the manner in which that proposal is viewed. Thus, our colleagues will not be too surprised to learn that we will vote to table the Leahy amendment, which would restore the effect of the Ford/Feingold amendment as it existed before the Senate, in its wisdom, saw fit to modify it.

Those opposing the motion to table contended:

The Glenn amendment would apply to the legislative branch the same principles on frequent flyer programs that Congress adopted last year in section 6008 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. In effect, it would stop House Members and their staff from converting frequent flyer awards from official travel to their personal use. When we passed the bill, we intended that it would apply to Congress, but unfortunately it has been decided otherwise. This amendment would correct that decision, so we are pleased to vote in its favor.